

CLAIMS

1. A method for providing a transposed signal which is transposed by a factor M, comprising the following steps:

filtering an input signal through a parallel bank of L filters with impulse responses as

$$h_k(n) = K p_0(n) \exp \left[ j \frac{\pi}{2L} (2k+1) \left( n - \frac{N-1}{2} \right) + j(-1)^k \frac{\pi}{4M} \right],$$

where  $k = 0, 1, \dots, L-1$ , K is a constant, and  $p_0(n)$  is a lowpass prototype filter of length A, producing a set of L complex-valued signals;

downsampling said set of L signals with a factor L/M, producing a set of L complex-valued subband signals;

multiplying phase-angles of said set of L complex-valued subband signals by M, giving a new set of subband signals;

selecting real parts of said new set of subband signals, resulting in a set of L real-valued subband signals;

upsampling a subset of said set of L real-valued subband signals with a factor L', producing a set of real-valued signals;

filtering said set of real-valued signals through a parallel bank of L' filters with impulse responses as

$$f_k(n) = K' p'_0(n) \cos \left[ \frac{\pi}{2L'} (2k+1) \left( n - \frac{N'-1}{2} \right) - (-1)^k \frac{\pi}{4} \right],$$

where  $k = 0, 1, \dots, L'-1$ , K' is a constant and  $p'_0(n)$  is a lowpass prototype filter of length N', forming a set of L' filtered signals; and

adding said set of L' filtered signals and the input signal to produce a transposed signal.

2. A method according to claim 1, wherein the step of multiplying of said phase-angles and the step of selecting of the real part, is computed by the following steps:

writing said set of complex-valued subband signals as

$$Z_k(n) = R_k(n) + j I_k(n),$$

where  $R_k(n)$  and  $I_k(n)$  are real and imaginary parts of  $Z_k(n)$ , respectively;

calculating said set of real-valued subband signals  $W_k(n)$  as

$$W_k(n) = |Z_k(n)| \cos \left\{ M \arctan \left( \frac{I_k(n)}{R_k(n)} \right) \right\},$$

where  $|Z_k(n)| = \sqrt{R_k(n)^2 + I_k(n)^2}$  and  $M$  is a positive integer transposition factor, using a following trigonometric identity

$$\cos(Ma) = \cos^M(a) - \binom{M}{2} \sin^2(a) \cos^{M-2}(a) + \binom{M}{4} \sin^4(a) \cos^{M-4}(a) \dots,$$

where  $a = \arctan \{I_k(n)/R_k(n)\}$ , and following relations

$$\cos(a) = \frac{R_k(n)}{|Z_k(n)|} \text{ and } \sin(a) = \frac{I_k(n)}{|Z_k(n)|};$$

whereby reducing computational complexity by elimination of all trigonometric calculations.

3. A method according to claim 1, further including the following steps:

on a block basis, extracting information conveyed by the phase-difference of an adjacent pair of said complex-valued subband signals;

performing said multiplication of said phase-angles by  $M$ , forming a pair of said new subband signals; and

negating one of said new subband signals, on a condition provided by said information; whereby  $180^\circ$  phaseshifts of the subband signals are retained when employing an even integer-valued transposition factor  $M$ .

4. A method according to claim 3, in which said information is given by the dot-product of said complex-valued subband signals  $Z_k(n)$  and  $Z_{k+1}(n)$  according to

$$Z_k(n) \circ Z_{k+1}(n) = R_k(n)R_{k+1}(n) + I_k(n)I_{k+1}(n),$$

where  $R_i(n)$  and  $I_i(n)$  are real and imaginary parts of  $Z_i(n)$  respectively,  $i = k, k+1$ , and one of said new subband signals is negated provided said dot-product is negative.

5. An apparatus for providing a transposed signal which is transposed by a factor  $M$ , comprising:

a filter for filtering an input signal through a parallel bank of  $L$  filters with impulse responses as

$$h_k(n) = K p_0(n) \exp \left[ j \frac{\pi}{2L} (2k+1) \left( n - \frac{N-1}{2} \right) + j(-1)^k \frac{\pi}{4M} \right],$$

where  $k = 0, 1, \dots, L-1$ ,  $K$  is a constant,  $p_0(n)$  is a lowpass prototype filter of length  $N$ , and  $M$  is the factor, producing a set of  $L$  complex-valued signals;

a downsampler for downsampling said set of  $L$  signals with a factor  $L/M$ , producing a set of  $L$  complex-valued subband signals;

a multiplier for multiplying phase-angles of said set of complex-valued subband signals by  $M$ , giving a new set of subband signals;

a selector for selecting real parts of said new set of subband signals, resulting in a set of  $L$  real-valued subband signals;

an upsampler for upsampling a subset of said set of  $L$  real-valued subband signals with a factor  $L'$ , producing a set of real-valued signals;

a filter for filtering said set of real-valued signals through a parallel bank of  $L'$  filters with impulse responses as

$$f_k(n) = K' p'_0(n) \cos \left[ \frac{\pi}{2L'} (2k+1) \left( n - \frac{N'-1}{2} \right) - (-1)^k \frac{\pi}{4} \right],$$

where  $k = 0, 1, \dots, L'-1$ ,  $K'$  is a constant and  $p'_0(n)$  is a lowpass prototype filter of length  $N$ , forming a set of  $L'$  filtered signals; and

an adder for adding said set of  $L'$  filtered signals and the input signal to produce the transposed signal.